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Director of Central Intelligence



# Terrorism Review

May 1995

Counterterrorist Center

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DI TR 95-005  
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Abbreviations**

NOFORN (NF)

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PROPIN (PR)

Caution—proprietary information involved

ORCON (OC)

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# **Terrorism Review**

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*This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist  
Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed*

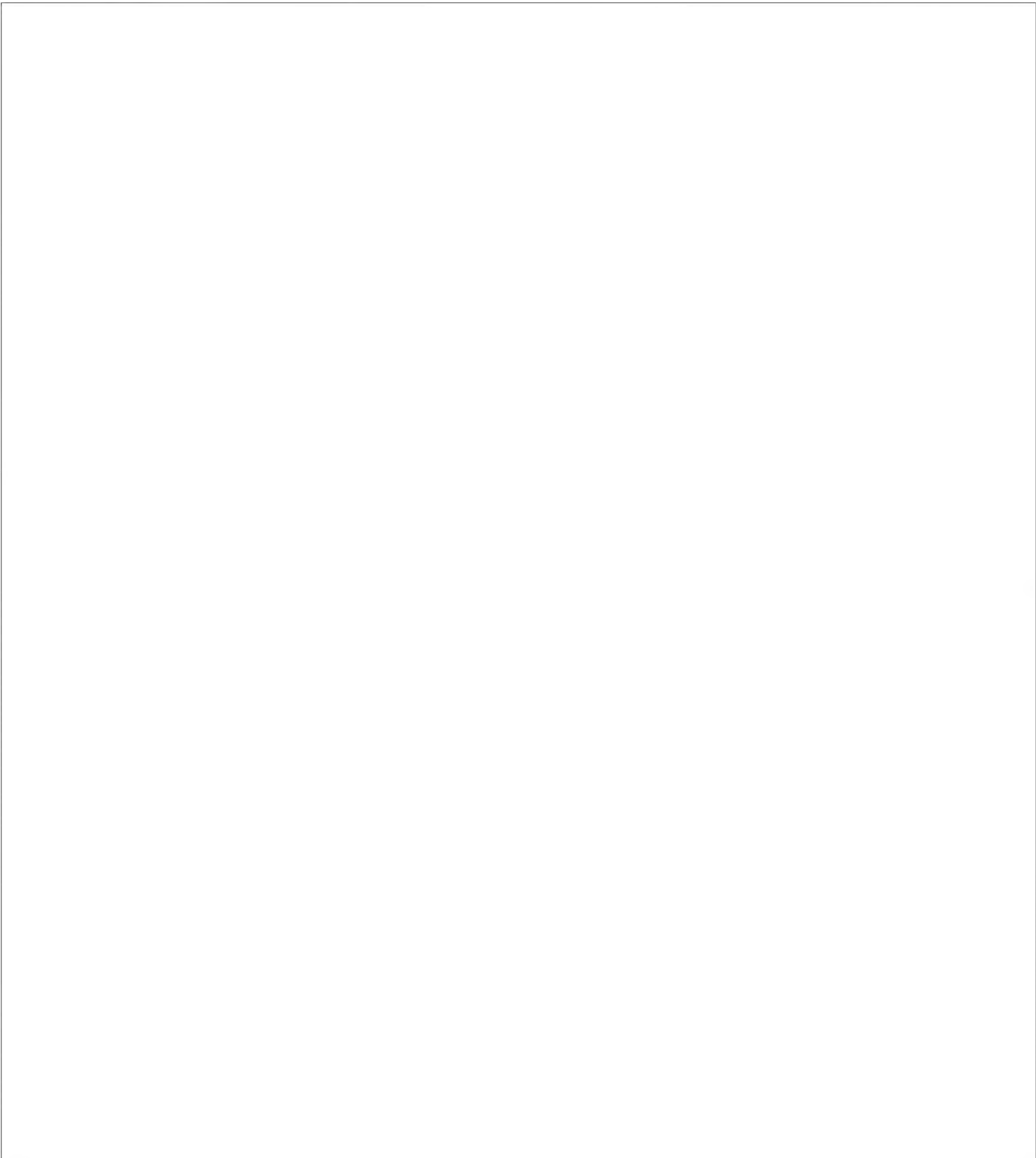
*Information available as of 18 May 1995 was used in this  
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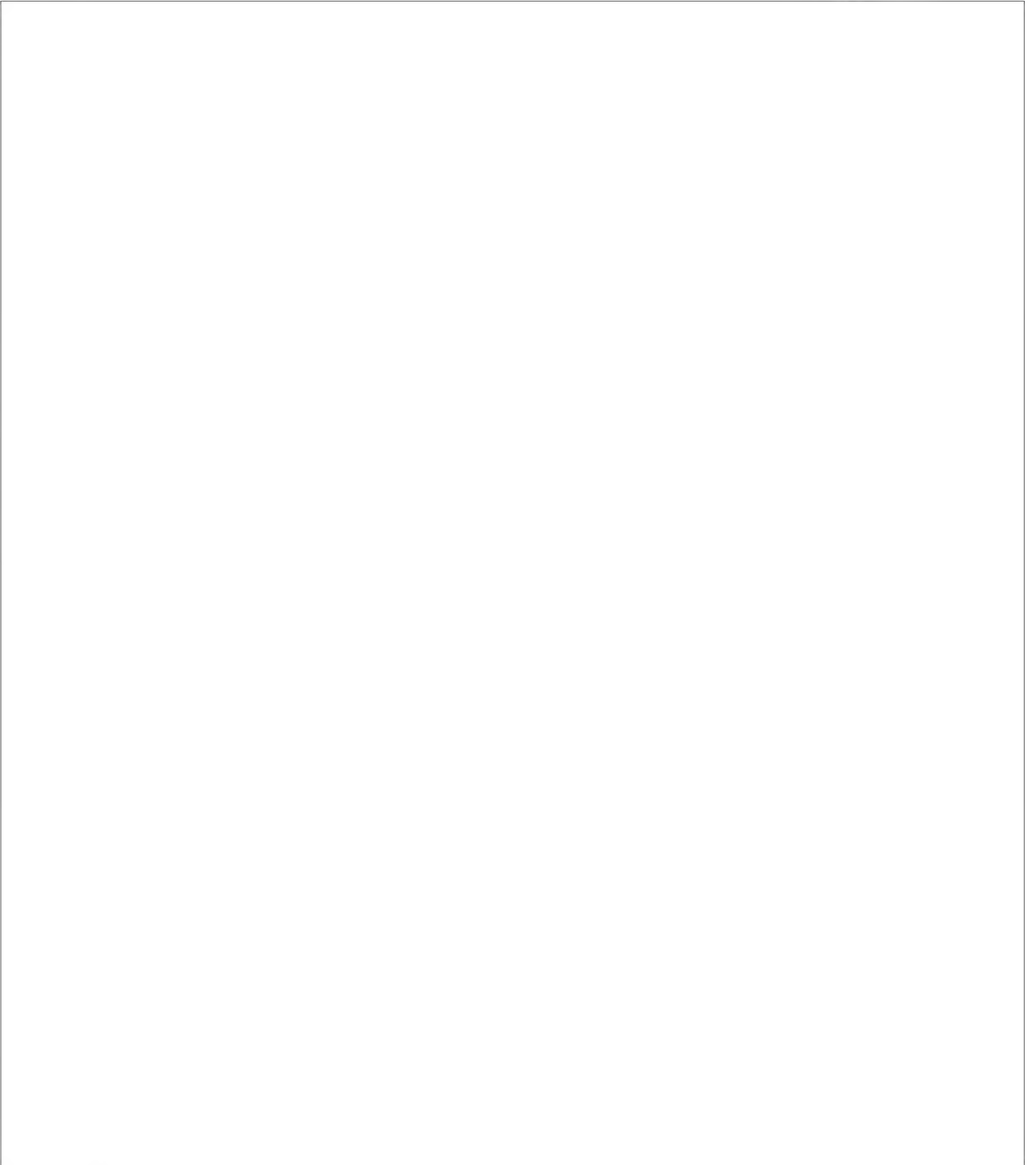


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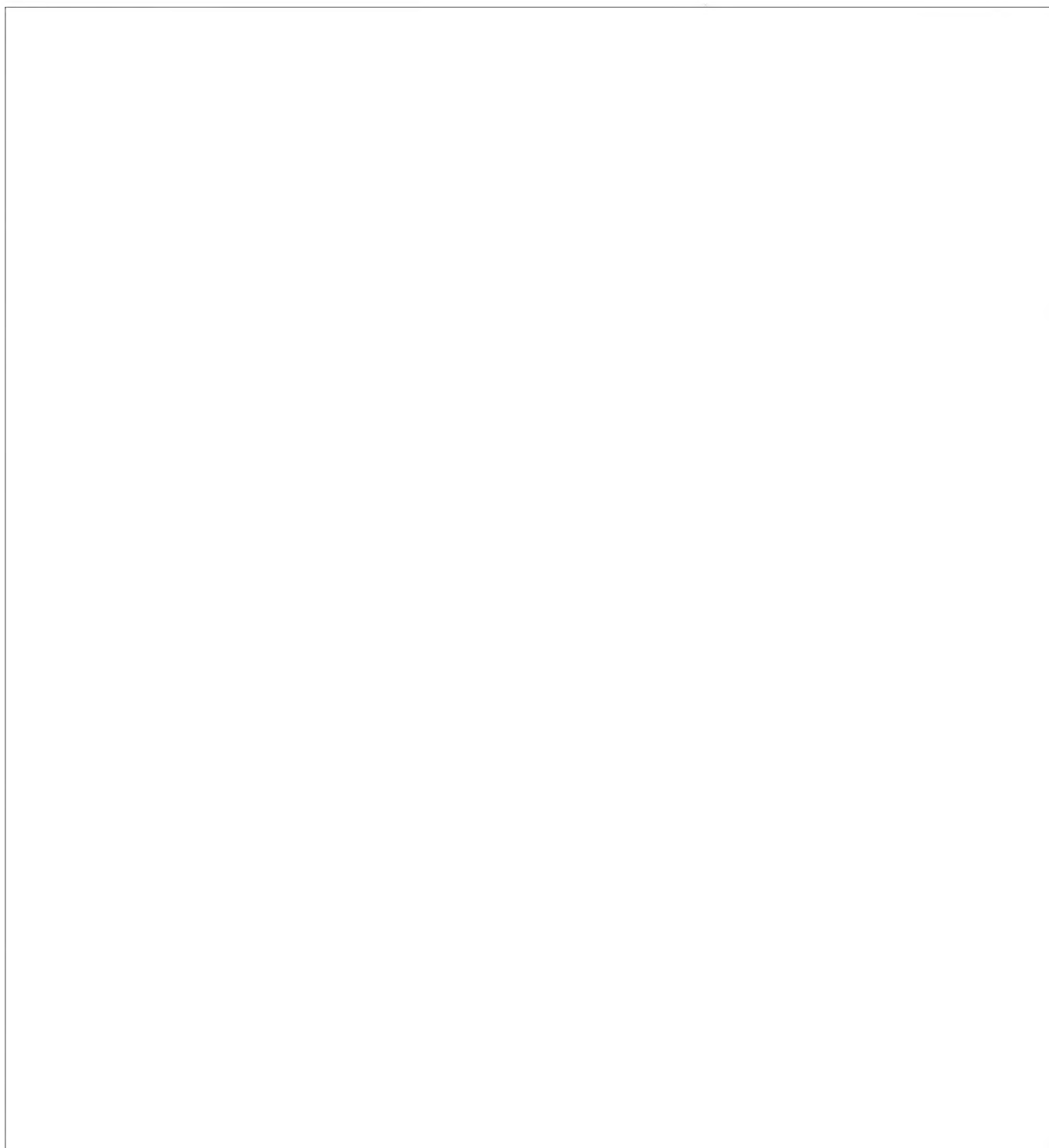
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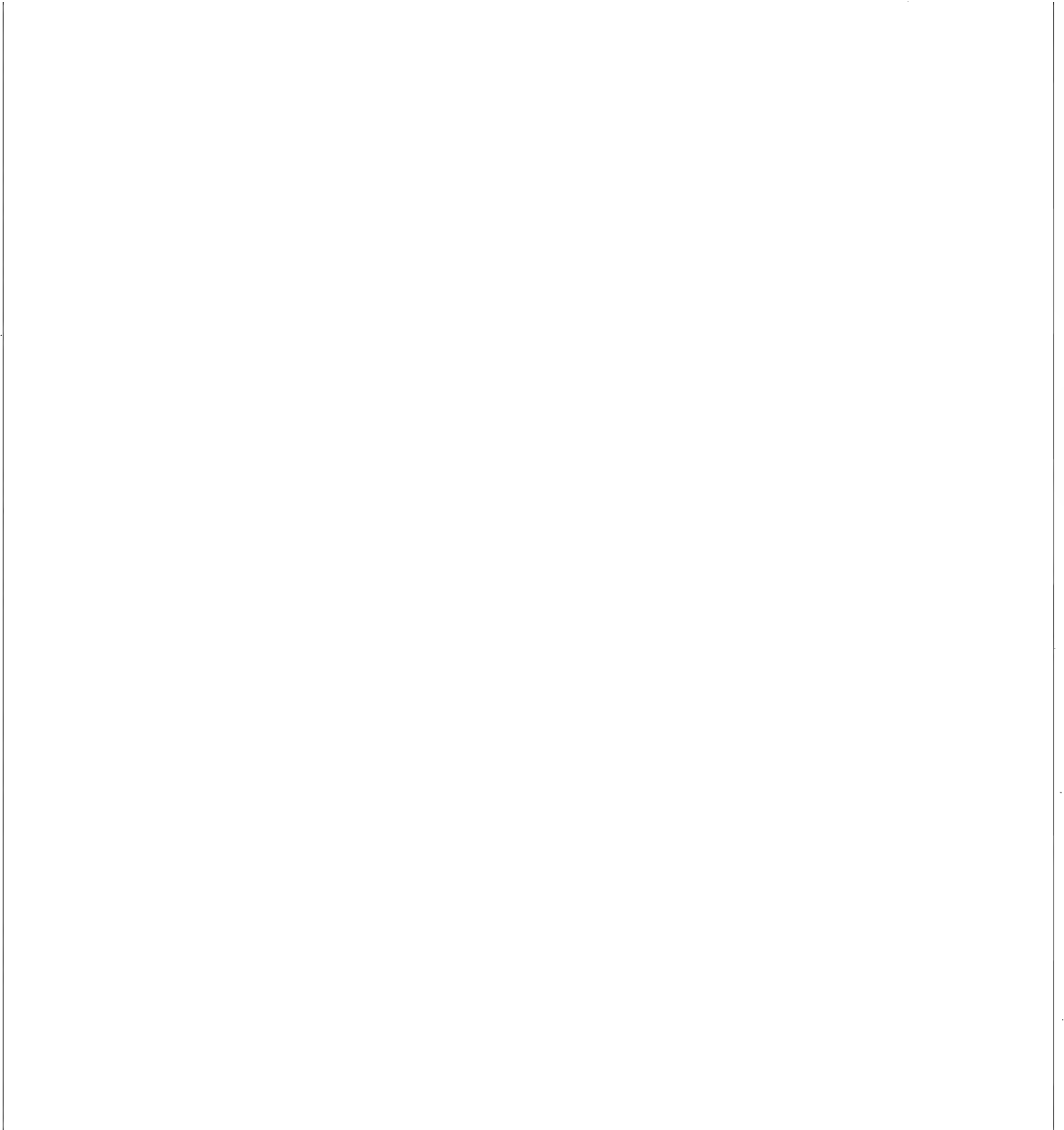
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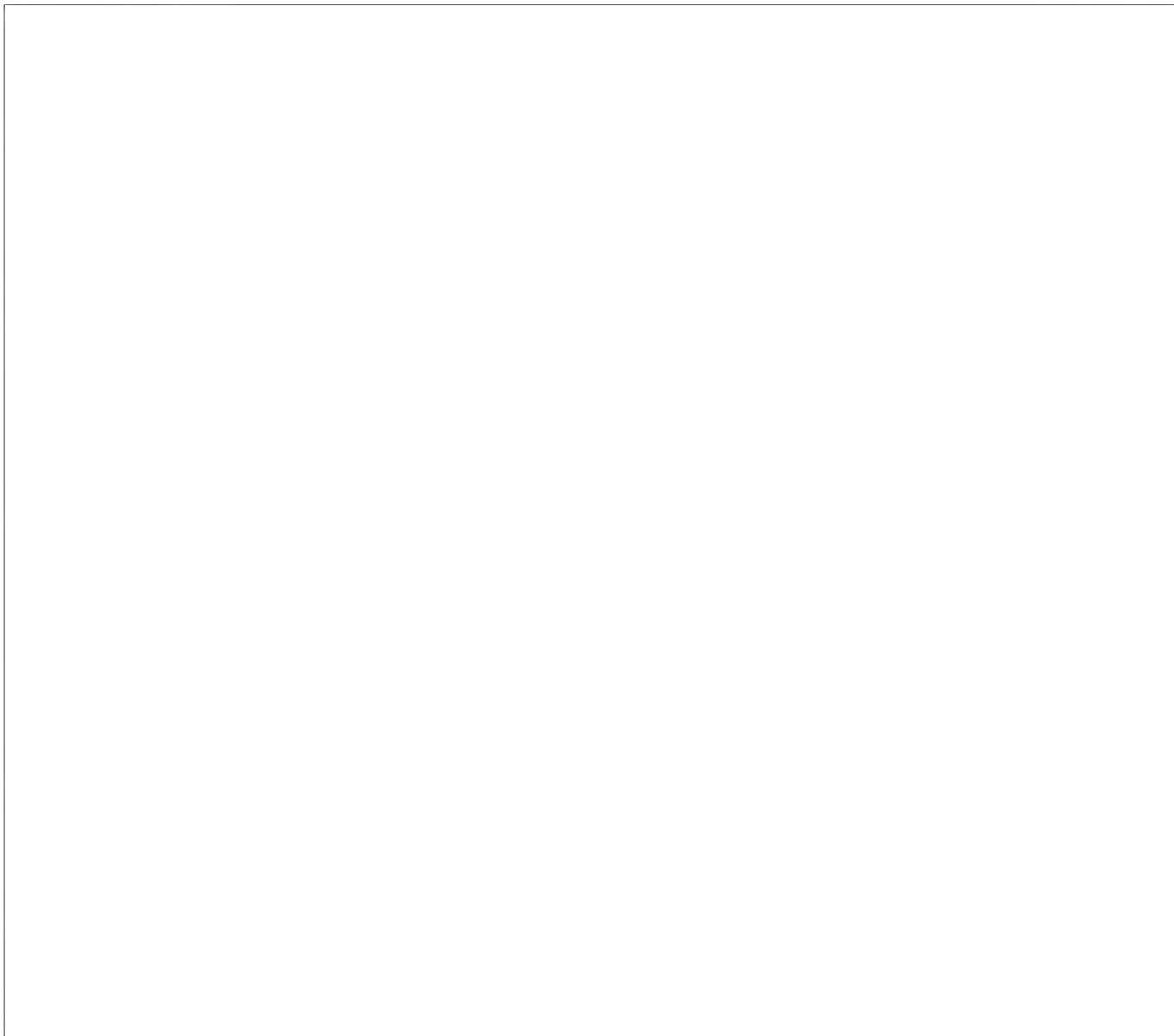


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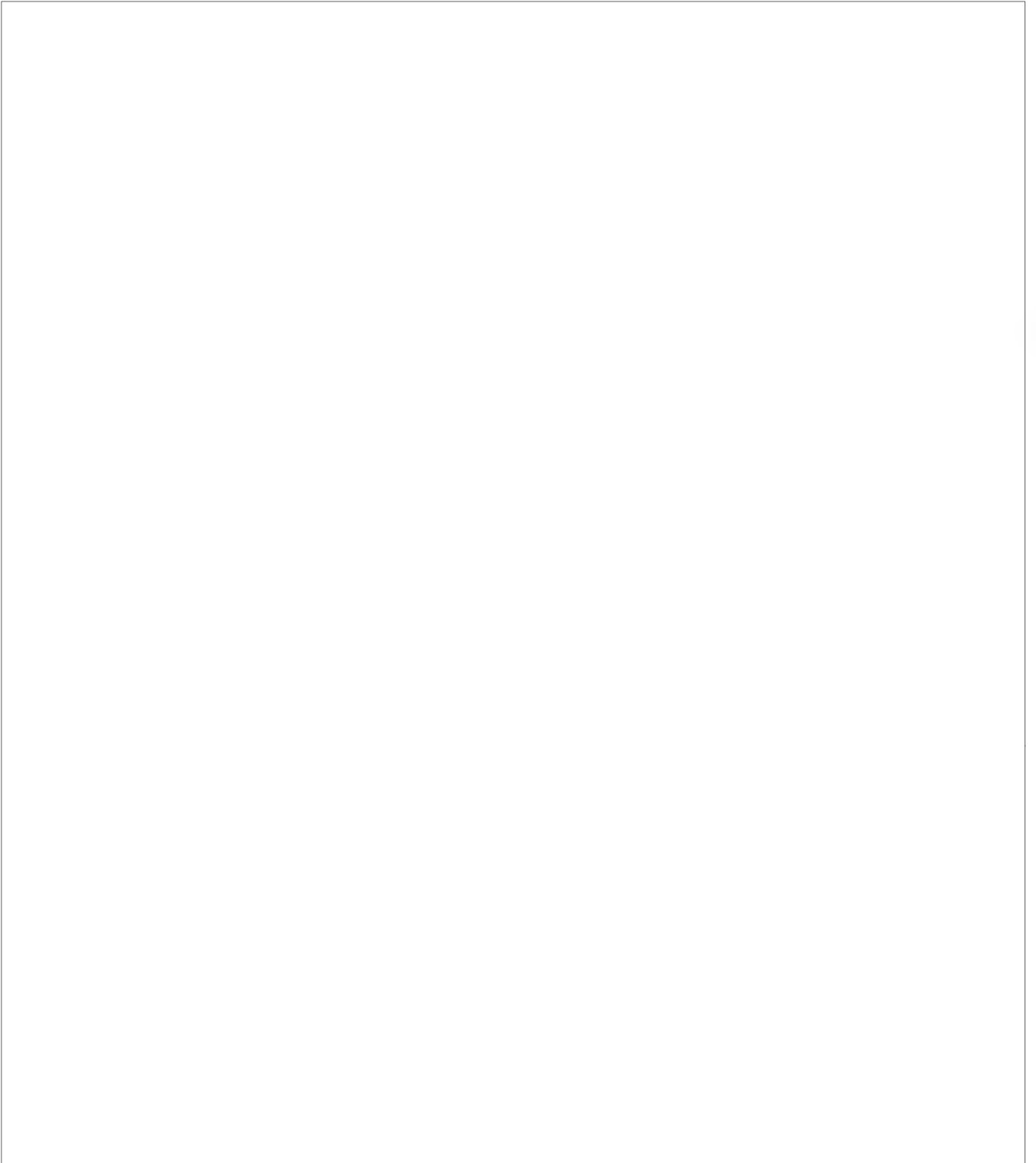
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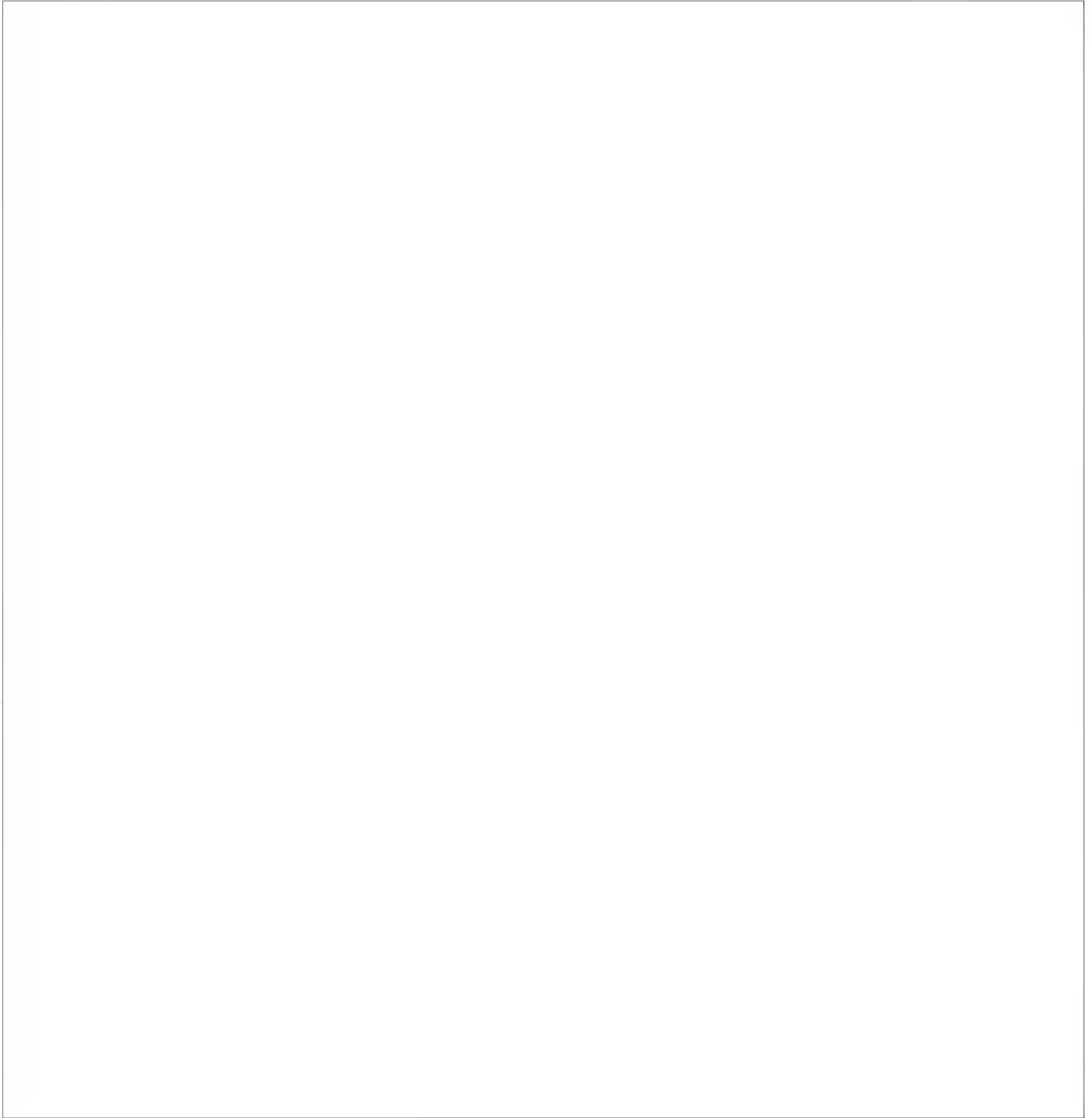


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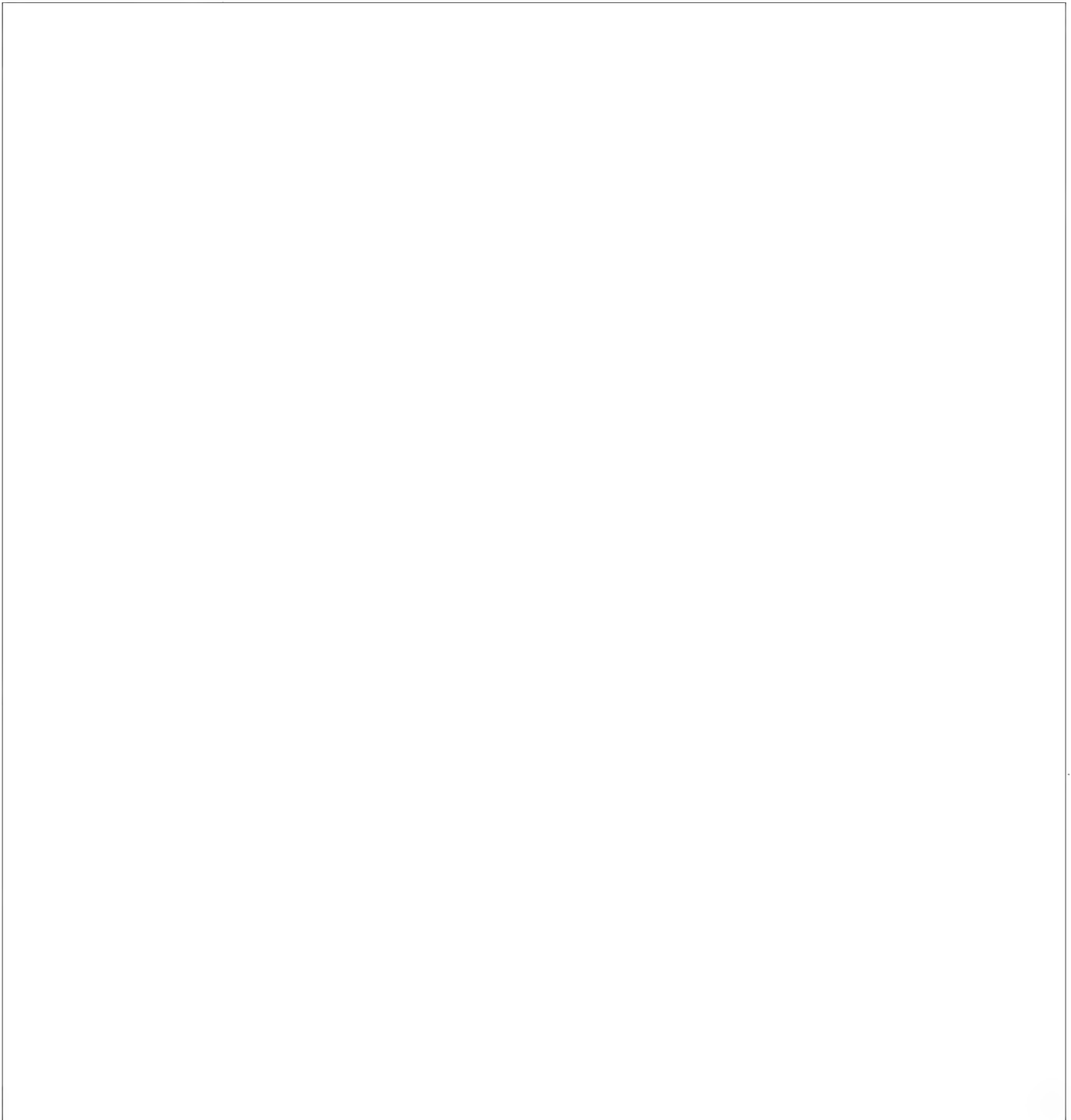
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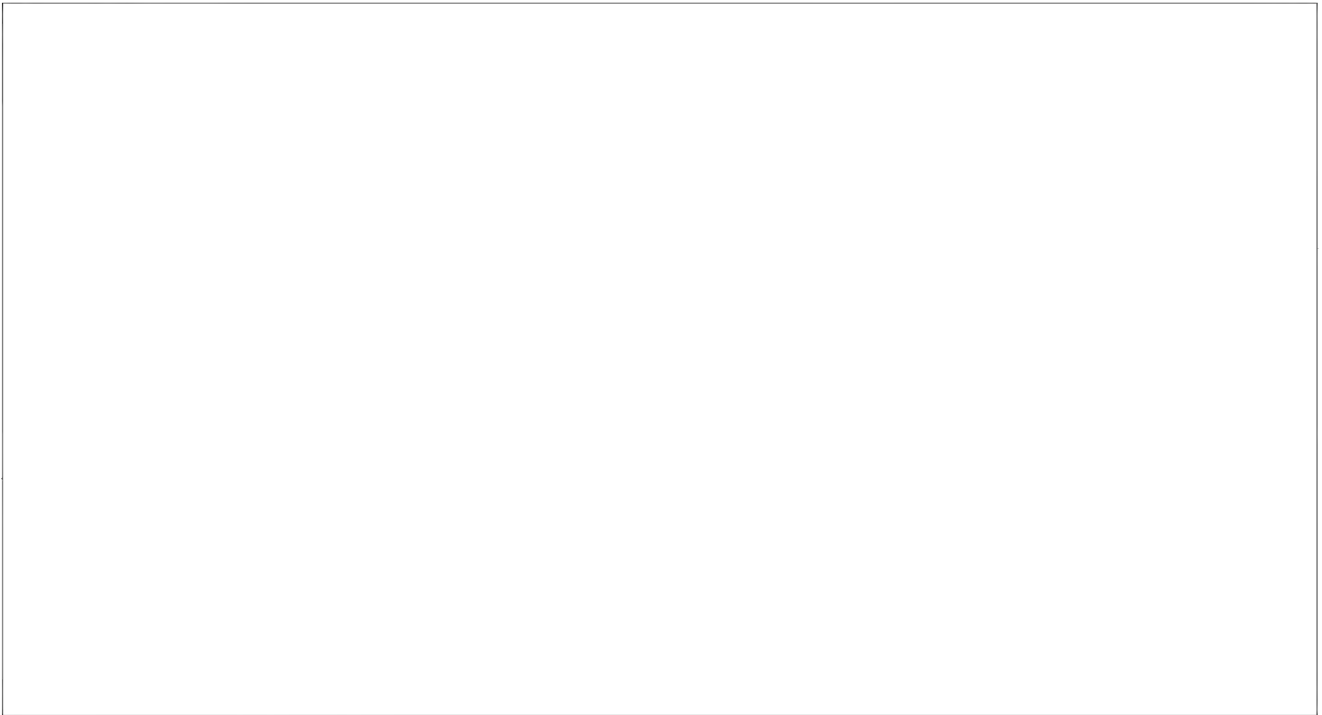
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**Highlights**

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## The Terrorism Diary for July

*Below is a compendium of July dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

<b>1 July 1867</b>	<b>Canada.</b> Dominion Day.
<b>3 July 1988</b>	<b>Iran.</b> USS Vincennes shoots down Iran Air Flight 655 in Persian Gulf.
<b>4 July 1776</b>	<b>United States.</b> Independence Day.
<b>4 July 1946</b>	<b>Philippines.</b> Republic Day (date on which Philippines become independent republic).
<b>5 July 1962</b>	<b>Algeria.</b> Independence Day.
<b>9 July 1929</b>	<b>Morocco.</b> Birthday of King Hassan II.
<b>10 July 1978</b>	<b>Mauritania.</b> Armed Forces Day (commemorates military coup).
<b>12 July 1690</b>	<b>Northern Ireland.</b> Orangemen's Day (Protestants march to commemorate victory in Battle of the Boyne).
<b>14 July 1958</b>	<b>Iraq.</b> Republic Day (Army coup d'etat that overthrew monarchy and established republic).
<b>15 July 1946</b>	<b>Brunei.</b> Sultan's birthday.
<b>17 July 1968</b>	<b>Iraq.</b> Revolution Day (Ba'th Party coup).
<b>20 July 1974</b>	<b>Cyprus.</b> Turkish Cypriot Peace and Freedom Day (commemorates intervention by Turkish forces).
<b>23 July 1952</b>	<b>Egypt.</b> National Day (commemorates military coup ousting King Farouk).
<b>23 July 1970</b>	<b>Oman.</b> Accession Day of Sultan Qaboos.
<b>25 July 1957</b>	<b>Tunisia.</b> Proclamation of republic.
<b>26 July 1956</b>	<b>Egypt.</b> Nationalization of Suez Canal.
<b>28 July 1821</b>	<b>Peru.</b> Independence Day.

*28 July 1989*

*Lebanon.* Abduction by Israel of Hizballah cleric Shaykh Ubayd.

*31 July*

*Spain, France.* St. Ignatius's Day (patron saint of Basques).

*31 July 1969*

*Spain, France.* Founding of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).





## Chronology of International Terrorism

*The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.*

### Asia

**14 February**

**Pakistan:** *Three gunmen shot and killed a former Afghan Brigadier at his residence.* The victim was affiliated with the moderate, pro-Afghanistan Council for Understanding and National Unity (CUNA). No group claimed responsibility, but Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's Hizb-I-Islami organization is suspected

### Europe

**26 February**

**Spain:** *A bomb exploded at a French-owned bank.* The bank, eight parked cars, and an adjacent building were damaged. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) is believed responsible

### Latin America

**31 January**

**Colombia:** *Suspected guerrillas kidnapped two Brazilian engineers.* The engineers are employed by the Swiss Company, ASEA. They were at an abandoned hydroelectric dam when gunmen entered the compound and took them hostage

**23 February**

**Colombia:** *Guerrillas of the National Liberation Army (ELN) dynamited Colombia's second-largest oil pipeline.* The attack caused more than 10,000 barrels of oil to spill into the Ite River. Pumping operations were suspended

## Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—April 1995

*This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.*

### Africa

#### Uganda

On 31 March the Ugandan Health Minister and two companions were abducted by *National Democratic Army (NDA)* militants. The hostages were released unharmed on 5 April

### Asia

On 24 April members of the ASG kidnapped three social workers in Tungawan, south of Manila

#### Sri Lanka

On 19 April the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* attacked two naval vessels in Trincomalee, killing 11 Sri Lankan sailors.

### Europe

#### Corsica

On 22 April in Ajaccio, a bomb damaged the home of a mayor who is also a member of the French parliament. There were no injuries, and damage was minor. No group claimed responsibility. The *Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC)* may be responsible.

#### Cyprus

On 4 April bombs exploded at a real estate office on the Eastern Mediterranean University campus. There were no injuries, but damage was sustained. No group has claimed credit for the attack

**France**

On 3 April in Marseille, a bomb placed in a prominent rightwing politician's garage was defused by police. [ ]

**Spain**

On 19 April in Madrid, an assassination attempt was made on Jose Maria Aznar, head of the conservative Popular Party, when a car bomb exploded as his motorcade passed. Aznar escaped with minor injuries, but nearby buildings and vehicles were damaged. A second bomb exploded near one of Madrid's main railway stations about one hour later. Authorities believe the assailants destroyed their escape vehicle with the second bomb. *The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* claimed responsibility for the attacks. [ ]

**Turkey**

On 4, 19, and 21 April, several citizens were stabbed to death in Adana and Diyarbakir. *The Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK)* is probably responsible. [ ]

On 11 April a car bomb was detonated in Istanbul. No one was injured, but damage was sustained. The *PKK* is probably responsible. [ ]

On 20 April in Istanbul, a bomb was thrown into a coffee house. No one was injured, but damage was sustained. The *PKK* is probably responsible. [ ]

On 24 April a bomb was detonated in a tea garden in Istanbul, injuring two people. The *PKK* is probably responsible. [ ]

On 25 April in Mardin, 26 *Turkish Hizballah* militants were arrested in a police operation. Authorities freed a taxi driver who had been kidnapped in January. [ ]

**United Kingdom**

On 25 April, a letter bomb targeting Agriculture Minister William Waldegrave was found by a postman preparing to deliver mail to his residence. The bomb was safely defused. No group claimed responsibility. Waldegrave has been targeted before by animal rights activists protesting exports of farm animals to Europe. [ ]

**Latin America**

**Chile**

On 21 April in Santiago, two banks were bombed, injuring one person and causing slight damage to the buildings. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. [ ]

**Colombia**

On 5 April in Fosca, members of the *Revolutionary Armed Forces Colombia (FARC)* attacked the town, injuring a woman and a child. Terrorists ransacked the town and escaped in five trucks owned by the town. The Farmer's Cooperative Bank was also robbed of 72 million pesos (US \$83,279). [ ]

On 14 April, guerrillas of the *National Liberation Army (ELN)* burned three buses in Pereira. No injuries were reported [ ]

**Nicaragua**

On 21 April in Managua, a device exploded at the office of a ranking National Police officer. Windows were broken, but there were no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack [ ]

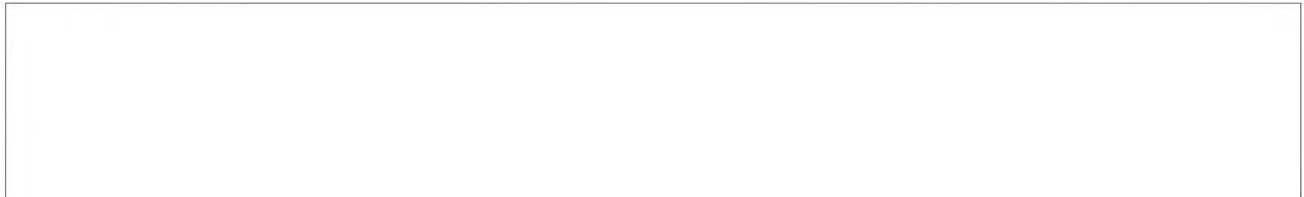
**Peru**

On 4 April approximately 40 armed *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* members stopped a bus and forced a police commandant to exit. After painting terrorist slogans on the bus, the guerrillas ordered the driver to proceed. The next morning the police officer's body was found at a roadside near Huamachuco. The body exhibited signs of torture. [ ]

On 7 April 20 *SL* terrorists intercepted an interprovincial bus, killing the National Police chief of Huamachuco in Quesquenda [ ]

On 8 April *SL* terrorists bombed the Cambio 90/Nueva Mayoria office, causing material damage but no injuries [ ]

**Middle East**



**Egypt**

Between 1 April and 25 April in Al Minya Province, five policemen were killed, 12 policemen were wounded, and 10 Egyptian citizens were killed when unidentified assailants opened fire on them. *Al-Gama'at Al-Islamiyya* was probably responsible [ ]

**Gaza Strip**

On 9 April in Nezarim, a suicide bomber crashed an explosive-rigged car into a convoy of military and civilian vehicles. One Israeli was killed and 11 other people were wounded. The *Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)* claimed responsibility for the attack [ ]

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